

The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century

A Chronological History of the Stirring Events of the Past One Hundred Years.

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1801.
Jan. 1—Legislative union established between Great Britain and Ireland.
Feb. 9—Treaty of peace between France and Austria.
Feb. 18—Thomas Jefferson elected president by vote of the house of representatives because of tie in electoral vote between himself and Aaron Burr, the latter becoming vice president.
March 24—Emperor Paul of Russia assassinated.
March 21—French army in Egypt finally defeated by English.

1802.
Aug. 2—Napoleon elected first consul of France.
Nov. 23—Ohio admitted to the union.
First electric light with carbon points produced in England.

1803.
April 30—Territory of Louisiana purchased from France for \$15,000,000. Territory consists of 1,217,831 square miles.
Aug. 9—Robert Fulton started his first steamboat on the River Seine in France.

1804.
Sept. 25—Twelfth amendment to constitution adopted.
Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of France.

1805.
March 4—Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton inaugurated.
May 25—Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan.

1806.
June 3—Treaty of peace signed between Britain and France.
Oct. 21—English fleet under Nelson destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar. Nelson killed.
Dec. 2—Battle of Austerlitz: Russians and Austrians defeated by Napoleon.

1806.
Nov. 21—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon. It declared a blockade of the British coast and ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war, to be sold as slaves or to be sent to the colonies.

1807.
Oct. 14—Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.
The tailors formed first trade union in the United States.

1807.
Aug. 11—Successful voyage of Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont from New York to Albany.

1808.
Jan. 1—Act prohibiting importation of slaves into country became law.

1809.
March 4—James Madison and George Clinton inaugurated.

1810.
March 15—Embargo act, excepting as to Great Britain and France, repealed.
March 23—Gustavus IV. of Sweden compelled to abdicate.
April—Alliance between England and Austria against Napoleon.

1811.
July 6—Napoleon defeated Austrians at Wagram.
July 6—Pope Pius VII. captured by order of Napoleon and carried prisoner to France.
Sept. 17—Treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia signed at Fredrikshamn.

1812.
May 2—Josephine divorced by Napoleon.
March 11—Napoleon and Maria Louisa married at Vienna.
June—Third census taken; population, 7,239,881.

1811.
March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II, born.
July 5—Venezuela declared its independence of Spain.

1812.
April 8—Louisiana admitted to the union.
July 18—U. S. declared war against England.
Aug. 15—Fort Dearborn massacre on present site of Chicago.
Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Borodino.
Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French.

1813.
March 4—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry inaugurated.
Aug. 31—Indians massacred Garrison and women and children at Fort Mims, Ala.
Sept. 10—Com. O. H. Perry defeated British squadron at Put-In-Bay, Lake Erie.
Oct. 16, 17, 18—Battle of Leipzig, battle of the nations. Napoleon defeated by the allies. Half a million men engaged.

1814.
March 31—Paris surrendered to the allies.
May 2—Louis XVIII. returned to Paris as king of France.
May 30—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allies, powers definitively restored to France at what they had been previous to 1792.

1815.
Aug. 25—Washington burned by the British.
Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna opened. It concluded the labors and adjourned May 26, 1815.
Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed between Great Britain and United States at Ghent, Belgium.
George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.

1816.
Jan. 8—British defeated by Americans at New Orleans.
March 1—Napoleon returned to France from Elba.
June 18—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.
July 8—Louis XVIII. entered Paris as king of France.

1817.
July 15—Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon.
Sept. 26—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.
Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

1818.
April 10—United States bank chartered by congress for 20 years; capital, \$35,000,000.
April 27—First protective tariff bill passed by congress.
July 5—Ice a quarter of an inch thick formed in Pennsylvania, New York and New England states.

1819.
Jan. 9—Argentina Republic declared its independence of Spain.
Dec. 1—Indiana admitted to the union.
Jan. 23—Family of Bonaparte excluded forever from France by law of amnesty.

1820.
March 4—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated.
Oct. 10—Mississippi admitted to the union.

1821.
April 14—President approved act establishing flag of United States at 13 stripes and a star for each state.
Dec. 13—Illinois admitted to the union.

1822.
Feb. 23—Spain ceded Florida to United States for consideration of \$5,000,000.
May 24—First ocean steamship, the Savannah, left Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool. Trip completed in 28 days.
Dec. 14—Alabama admitted to the union.

1823.
Jan. 23—King George III. of England died. Windsor castle, aged 82. He was crowned as George IV. same day.
March 15—Maine admitted to the union.

1821.
Feb. 24—Mexico declared its independence of Spain. Ituroside crowned first emperor as Augustin I. Sept. 24, 1821.
March 5—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated president and vice president for second term.

1822.
April 6—War for Greece independence began against Turkey.
May 5—Napoleon died at St. Helena, aged 52.

1823.
July 25—Peru declared its independence of Spain.
Aug. 7—Queen Caroline of England died of a broken heart. Her husband, George IV., refused to permit her coronation as his consort.

1824.
Aug. 10—Missouri admitted to the union.
Sept. 21—Central American states declared their independence of Spain.

1825.
Jan. 27—Independence of Greece proclaimed.
Sept. 7—Brazil declared its independence of Portugal.

1826.
March 28—Augustin I. of Mexico compelled to abdicate, and Mexico proclaimed a republic October 4, 1826.
Dec. 2—Proclamation by President Monroe declared that for the future the American continents were to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power. This constitutes the "Monroe doctrine."

1827.
Aug. 4—Bolivia declared its independence of Spain.
Nov. 3—Tenth presidential election. Of 100 electors, Andrew Jackson, 152,809; W. H. Crawford, 47,265; Henry Clay, 37,067. No candidate for president received a majority of electoral votes and election devolved upon house of representatives. John C. Calhoun elected vice president.

1828.
Feb. 9—House of representatives voted for president, each state having one vote. John Quincy Adams received 107 electoral votes, Andrew Jackson, 77, and William H. Crawford, 4.

1829.
May 23—American Unitarian association organized in Boston.
June 17—Corner stone of Bunker hill monument laid by Lafayette.

1830.
Oct. 25—Erie canal opened from Buffalo to Lake Erie.
Dec. 1—Emperor Alexander I. of Russia died. Nicholas I. crowned emperor.

1831.
Feb. 26—Eli's comet discovered.
July 4—Ex-Presidents John Adams, Quincy Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, Va., died.

1832.
July 6—Treaty between England, France and Russia signed at London to secure Greek independence.
Nov. 11—Eleventh presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 658,028 popular and 178 electoral votes; John Quincy Adams received 51,169 popular and 33 electoral votes.

1833.
April 12—Roman Catholic relief bill passed by British parliament. It admitted Catholics to parliament and to most civil and military offices under the crown. By its passage civil war in England and Ireland was averted.

1834.
Aug. 8—First railway locomotive operated in America started at Honesdale, Pa.
Sept. 14—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey in which Greek independence was acknowledged.

1835.
July 27—Beginning of second French revolution.
Sept. 15—Liverpool and Manchester railway, first of the English railway lines, opened.
Dec. 23—Belgium's independence acknowledged by allied powers.

1836.
Jan. 15—South Carolina railroad, first passenger and freight railroad in United States, opened for traffic.
July 4—Ex-President James Monroe died in New York, aged 73.
July 26—First successful reaper, invention of Cyrus H. McCormick, tested at Steele's Tavern, Va.

1837.
March—Black Hawk war begun.
June 7—First reform bill in England became law. It prevented a revolution and gave to the middle classes supreme political power in the kingdom.

1838.
June 22—First death from cholera in the United States occurred at New York.
July 13—Source of Mississippi discovered by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

1839.
July 14—Tariff measures of 1828 partially repealed.
Nov. 13—Twelfth presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 687,052 popular and 219 electoral votes, and Henry Clay 550,189 popular and 49 electoral votes.

1840.
Nov. 14—Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of declaration of independence, died at Baltimore, aged 95.

1841.
Nov. 13—Great meteoric display visible in North America.

1842.
Aug. 1—Slavery abolished in British colonies. Eight hundred thousand slaves freed.

1843.
Sept. 9—Corporation reform act, granting self-government to towns, denied since fourteenth century, passed by British parliament.
Thomas Davenport, of Brattleboro, Vt., built first electric railway motor at Springfield, Mass.

1844.
March 23—Texas declared its independence.
May 14—Mexico acknowledged independence of Texas.
June 15—Arkansas admitted to the union.
July 23—Ex-President James Madison died at Montpelier, Vt., aged 85.

1845.
Nov. 8—Thirteenth presidential election. Martin Van Buren elected president with 761,450 popular and 170 electoral votes, against 73 electoral votes for his nearest competitor, William Henry Harrison. Total popular vote, 1,498,235. No vice president chosen because of lack of majority of electoral votes. Senate chose Richard M. Johnson.

1846.
Jan. 6—Michigan admitted to the union.
May 10—All banks in New York city suspended specie payment because of financial panic.

1847.
First telegraph line set up in Great Britain on line of Great Western railway by Cooke.

1848.
March—Opium war between China and England began.
Oct. 10—United States bank suspended, causing financial panic.

1848.
Nov. 16—Definite treaty of peace signed between Austria and France and Sardinia at Zurich. Italian nationality recognized by Austria.

1849.
May 11—Garibaldi landed at Marsala, Sicily. On May 14 he proclaimed himself dictator in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. This was the beginning of Italian unity.
May 18—Abraham Lincoln nominated for president on fourth ballot at Chicago.

1850.
Jan. 15—Fifteenth census taken. Population, 23,143,321.
Oct. 12—French and English ships capture Peking, China.
Oct. 24—Treaty of peace signed at Peking between England and China.

1851.
Nov. 6—Nineteenth presidential election held. Abraham Lincoln received 180 electoral and 1,836,352 popular votes; John C. Breckinridge 72 electoral and 847,514 popular votes; John Bell 39 electoral and 637,830 popular votes, and Stephen A. Douglas 12 electoral and 1,547,417 popular votes.

1852.
Feb. 4—Confederate congress met at Montgomery, Ala. Six states represented.
Feb. 9—Jefferson Davis chosen president and Alexander H. Stephens vice president of the Confederate States.
April 12—Fort Sumter fired upon. First gun fired by Edmund Ruffin of Virginia. He committed suicide soon after close of the war.

1853.
April 19—President proclaimed blockade of southern ports.
June 1—Federal troops defeated at battle of Bull Run.

1854.
Jan. 1—Government suspended specie payment.
March 2—Battle between Monitor and Merrimack at Hampton Roads.
July 24—Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwood, N. Y., aged 80.

1855.
Oct. 3—Conf. Otto von Bismarck appointed prime minister of Prussia.
Dec. 31—West Virginia admitted to the union to date from June 20, 1863.

1856.
Jan. 1—President Lincoln issued proclamation freeing slaves in Confederate states. They numbered about 3,500,000.
Feb. 1—All Russian serfs freed by Alexander II. Previous to the emancipation of 1856 there were more than 20,000,000 serfs in the Russian empire. Of these 18,000,000 were freed in 1856 and the remainder 2,000,000 in 1857.

1857.
July 13—Confederate army, numbering 82,000 men, defeated at Gettysburg by federal army, numbering 73,000 men.
Sept. 15—President Lincoln suspended writ of habeas corpus.

1858.
March 10—Gen. Grant placed in command of the federal army.
May 1—Federal army, numbering 120,000 men, crossed the Rapidan to attack Lee's army.
May 5—Struggle between federal and Confederate armies in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania began. In these battles the federal army lost 40,000 men.

1859.
May 17—Postal money order system established.
May 19—Nathaniel Hawthorne died at Plymouth, N. H., aged 60.

1860.
July 15—Gold reached the maximum, 255 per cent.
Nov. 14—Sherman's march to the sea began.
Oct. 31—Nevada admitted to the union by proclamation of president.

1861.
Nov. 22—Twentieth presidential election. Lincoln and Johnson carried 22 states; McClellan and Pendleton, 3; 11 not voting.
June 12—Archduke Maximilian entered City of Mexico as emperor.

1862.
Feb. 18—Gen. Lee placed in command of all Confederate forces.
March 18—Confederate congress adjourned sine die.
April 4—Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.

1863.
April 14—President Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Ford's theater, Washington.
April 15—President Lincoln died at 7:30 a. m. Vice President Johnson took oath of office as president.
May 10—Jefferson Davis captured by members of Fourth Michigan cavalry at Irwinville, Ga.

1864.
May 4—Last battle of the war fought. Federal forces defeated confederates near Palo Pinto, Tex. The total number of enlistments in the federal service were 2,350,120; total number of engagements fought between the two armies 2,281; the federal army the total loss by death was 279,735; the Confederate government lost 100,000 men in 1864 and 148,000 in 1865.

1865.
May 2—Southern ports opened by proclamation of president.
Aug. 15—First mail passed through Suez canal from Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

1866.
Dec. 1—Habeas corpus restored in northern states by proclamation of president.
Dec. 13—Thirteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted by the several states.

1867.
April 9—Civil rights bill passed over the president's veto.
May 31—Penian raid into Canada; 1,200 men crossed the Niagara river at Buffalo.

1868.
June 18—Italy and Prussia declared war against Austria. This was the beginning of the "Seven Years War."
Aug. 23—Treaty of peace signed between Prussia, Italy and Austria. By this treaty Austria ceded Venetia to Italy and consented to a new German confederation.

1869.
Feb. 3—Nebraska admitted to the union.
Feb. 2—First parliament of the North German confederation opened by the king of Prussia.

1870.
March 2—Military reconstruction act passed over president's veto.
June 19—Abraham Lincoln shot in Mexico.
June 20—U. S. acquired Alaska from Russia. Consideration \$7,200,000. Extent, 577,930 square miles.

1871.
Feb. 24—House of representatives voted to impeach President Johnson.
May 5—Grand army instituted Decoration day, designating May 30.

1872.
May 26—President Johnson acquitted on impeachment charges.
June 1—Ex-President James Buchanan died at Wheatland, Pa.

1873.
June 22—Arkansas readmitted to the union.
June 25—North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana readmitted to the union.

1874.
July 2—Fourteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted.
Oct. 3—Twenty-first presidential election. Ulysses S. Grant, 214 electoral and 8,015,071 popular votes, and Horatio Seymour 80 electoral and 2,708,012 popular votes.

1875.
Dec. 9—Wm. E. Gladstone became prime minister of England at head of liberal party.
Dec. 25—Amnesty proclamation granting unconditional pardon to all concerned in Confederate rebellion issued.

1876.
May 10—Union Pacific railroad opened for traffic.
Sept. 24—"Black Friday." Culmination of financial panic in New York. Gold quoted at 162 1/2.
Oct. 3—Ex-President Franklin Pierce died at Concord, N. H., aged 63.

1877.
Dec. 8—Ecumenical council of Catholic church met at Rome. Pope's infallibility in matters of faith and morals reaffirmed.
March 30—Fiftieth anniversary to centennial declared.
June—Ninth census taken. Population, 37,737,371.

1878.
Jan. 1—Government suspended specie payment.
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